

## WAS

Men should set snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

WARRENER. *n. f.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.  
WARRIOUR. *n. f.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from C-rinth,  
Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,  
Duke Menaphon. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.*  
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,  
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,  
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*  
I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Landerdale.*  
The warrior horses ty'd in order led. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mute walls relate the warrior's fame,  
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,  
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's Æn.*

WART. *n. f.* [peape, Saxon; *warte*, Dutch.] A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw  
Millions of acres on us, till our ground  
Singing his pate against the burning fun,  
Make Ossa like a wart. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,  
Or warts, or weals, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*  
In paintings, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Du'froy.*  
He is taken with those warts and moles, and hard features, by those who represent him on the stage, or he is no more Achilles. *Dryden.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of galis, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, insil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WARTWORT. *n. f.* [wart and wort.] Spurge.  
WARTY. *adj.* [from wart.] Grown over with warts.

WARTWORN. *adj.* [wart and worn.] Worn with war.  
Their gesture sad,  
Invest in lank lean cheeks and wartworn coats,  
Presented them unto the gazing moon  
So many horrid ghosts. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

WARY. *adj.* [peap, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.  
He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be wary and few. *Haker.*  
Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction wets, could at no time be plainly heard to use either term. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;  
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,  
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,  
Of captive wretched thralls that wailed night and day. *F. & S.*  
Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Habb. Tale.*  
Each wars a warrior carriage in the thing,  
Left blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*  
Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison's Spectator.*

WAS. The pretence of To BE.  
Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him.  
To WASH. *v. a.* [pajcan, Saxon; *wasshen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.  
How faint, like Pilate, would I wash my hands  
Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Look, how she rubs her hands.  
—It is an accustom'd action with her to seem thus washing her hands. *Shaksp. Muchad.*  
Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Pf. li. 2.*  
Thou didst wash thyself. *Ez. xxiii. 40.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To moisten.  
3. To affect by ablution.  
Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16.*  
Sins of irreligion must still be accounted for as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. *Taylor.*  
Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

4. To colour by washing.  
To wash over a coarse or insignificant meanings, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Callier of the Affet.*

To WASH. *v. n.*  
1. To perform the act of ablution.  
I will go wash;  
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
Whether I blush or no. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Wash and be clean. *2 Kings v. 13.*  
Are not the rivers of Damascus better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them? *2 Kings v. 12.*  
Let each be calm his troubled breast,  
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To cleanse cloaths.  
She can wash and scour.  
—A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured. *Scot. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

WASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.  
The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.  
Full thirty times hath Phœbus car gone round  
Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shaksp. King John.*  
The best part of my power  
Were in the washes all unwarily  
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shaksp. King John.*

4. A medical or cosmetic lotion.  
Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
They paint and patch their imperfections  
Of intellectual complexions,  
And dash their tempers o'er with washes,  
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*  
He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*  
None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South's Sermons.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,  
A brighter wash. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*  
Here gallypots and vials plac'd,  
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste. *Swift.*

5. A superficial stain or colour.  
Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Callier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.  
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,  
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood-like wash, and makes his trough  
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

7. The act of washing the cloaths of a family; the linen washed at once.  
WASHBALL. *n. f.* [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.  
I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a wash-ball, always in decay. *Swift.*

WASHER. *n. f.* [from wash.] One that washes.  
Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. *Shaksp.*  
WASHY. *adj.* [from wash.]  
1. Watry; damp.  
On the washy ouze deep channels wore,  
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*  
2. Weak; not solid.  
A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Warton.*

WASP. *n. f.* [weap, Saxon; *waspa*, Latin; *guêpe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.  
More wasps, that buzz about his nose,  
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Encountering with a wasp,  
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Dryden.*  
Why, what a wasp-tongue'd and impatient  
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,  
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shaksp. H. IV.*

WASPSH. *adj.* [from wash.] Peevish; malignant; irritable, irascible.  
I'll use you for my laughter,  
When you are waspish. *Shaksp. Julius Cæs.*  
Come, you wasp, you are too angry.  
—If I be waspish, best beware my sting. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
By the stern brow and waspish action,  
Which the did use as he was writing of it,  
It bears an angry tenour. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
The taylor's wife was only a good hearty shrew, under the impotency of an unruly waspish humour: she would have her will. *L'Estrange.*  
Upon this gross mistake the poor waspish creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

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Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace  
This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

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WASPSHNESS. *n. f.* [from wash.] Peevishness; irritability.  
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1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows.

2. A drunken bout.  
The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,  
Keeps wassail, and the swag'ring upspring reels. *Shaksp.*

WASPSH. *n. f.* [from wasp.] Peevishness; irritability.  
I'm loth to meet the rudeness, and will'd insolence  
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

WASPSH. *n. f.* [from wasp.] Peevishness; irritability.  
The second person of was, from To be.  
To WASTE. *v. a.* [apejcan, Saxon; *waslen*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *wasare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.  
The fire that mounts the liquor 'till't run o'er,  
Seeming t'augment it, wastes it. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;  
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste. *Dryden.*  
Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the wasting of your's, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.  
The people's praying after the minister, they say, wastes time. *Hooker.*  
There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not wasted. *Bacon.*

3. To defecate.  
No ways and means their cabinet employ,  
But their dark hours they waste in barren joy. *Garth.*  
He only their provisions wastes and burns. *Daniel.*  
Peace to corrupt, no less than war to waste. *Milton.*  
The Tyber  
Insults our walls, and wastes our fruitful grounds  
Now wasting years my former strength confound,  
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;  
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Brace.*

4. To wear out.  
Here condemn'd  
To waste eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.  
O were I able  
To waste it all myself, and leave you none. *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.  
Man dieth and wastes away. *Jeb. xiv. 10.*  
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths. *Jf. lix. 7.*

The latter watch of wasting night,  
And setting stars to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
1. Destroyed; ruined.  
Sophi leaves all waste in his retreat. *Milton.*  
The multiplication and obliquity of disputes, which have so laid waste the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,  
In my swollen bosom, with long war had strove,  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Defolate; uncultivated.  
There be very waste countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*  
He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.  
Quite furchard with her own weight,  
And straggled with her waste fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.  
That of which no account is taken, or value found.  
It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for waste paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Waston or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering; consumption; loss.  
Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for bestowing of time, account waste. *Hooker.*  
Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preserveth the found better from waste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Freedom who loves, must first be wife and good;  
But from that mark how far they rove we see,  
For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*  
It was providently designed to repair the waste daily made by the frequent attrition in malversation. *Ray on the Creation.*  
So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere waste, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Useless expense.  
But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,  
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to waste;  
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## WAT

Secure the workings of your soul from running to waste, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

3. Desolate or uncultivated ground.  
Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called waste. *Locke.*  
Lifted aloft he 'gan to mount up higher,  
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight  
Thro' all that great wide waste, yet wanting light. *Spenser.*

4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.  
These gentlemen, on their watch,  
In the dead waste and middle of the night,  
Had been thus encountered. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,  
Wander'd this barren waste. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we  
Whole forests send to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*  
From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry waste,  
Such length of years, such various perils past. *Dryden.*  
Thee I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!  
Through the dismal waste of gloomy death. *Smith.*  
See the man who spacious regions gave,  
A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

5. Region ruined and deserted.  
All the leafy nation sinks at last,  
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Mischief; destruction.  
The spirit of wantonness is sure scarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shaksp.*

WASTEFUL. *adj.* [waste and full.]  
1. Destructive; ruinous.  
The folly of man  
Let in these wasteful furies. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.  
To smooth the ice, or add another hue  
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light  
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and wasteful expenses. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.  
How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,  
And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand! *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.  
In wilderness and wasteful deserts stray'd,  
To seek her knight. *Fairy Queen.*  
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

WASTEFULLY. *adv.* [from wasteful.] With vain and dissolute consumption.  
Never any man would think our labour mispent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,  
Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

WASTEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from wasteful.] Prodigality.  
WASTENESS. *n. f.* [from waste.] Desolation; solitude.  
She, of nought afraid,  
Through woods and wasteful wide him daily fought. *Spenser.*  
That day is a day of wrath, a day of wastefulness. *Jeph. i. 15.*

WASTER. *n. f.* [from waste.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.  
Divers Roman knights,  
The profuse wasters of their patrimonies,  
So threatened with their debts, as they will now  
Run any desperate fortune. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and wasters. *Locke.*  
Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and so be incapacitated for those encroaching wasters of useful time. *Locke.*  
Sconces are great wasters of candles. *Swift.*

WASTREL. *n. f.* [from waste.]  
Their works, both stream and load, lie in ferver, or in wastrel, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. f.* [weace, Saxon.]  
1. Forbearance of sleep.  
All the long night their mournful watch they keep,  
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

2. Attendance without sleep.  
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,  
The self-same way, with more alive watch,  
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
I oft found both. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. Attention; close observation.  
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *F. & S.*  
He thee to thy charge;  
Use careful watch, chuse trusty centinels. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.  
Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.  
Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*

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The self-same way, with more alive watch,  
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
I oft found both. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

3. Attention; close observation.  
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *F. & S.*  
He thee to thy charge;  
Use careful watch, chuse trusty centinels. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.  
Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.  
Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*

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